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United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

INCB Elects 1993 Officers

Professor A. Hamid Ghodse (Iran) was elected on 4 May 1993 as President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for this year. The action was taken as the Board began its nine-day fifty-fourth session at the Vienna International Centre.

Other elected members of the Bureau were Dr. Manuel Quijano (Mexico) and Dr. Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia), First and Second Vice-Presidents. Dr. Kchouk and Professor Gottfried Machata (Austria) served as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates. General Mohamed Mansour (Egypt) was elected Rapporteur.

The Standing Committee on Estimates will be composed of Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia), Professor Cai Zhi-Ji (China), General Mansour, Dr. Bunsom Martin (Thailand) and Maruthi Vasudev Marayan Rao (India).

The Board is composed of 13 members elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of their competence impartiality and desinterestedness.

Commission Urges Balanced Approach To Reduce Illicit Drug Demand

With twelve ministers participating, the 53-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted, at its 36th session held from 29 March to 7 April 1993 at Vienna, 13 resolutions and recommended nine others to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. Elected officers were Fulani Kwajafa (Nigeria), Chairman; Reza Seifollahi (Iran), Ireneusz Matela (Poland) and Balkan Kizildeli (Turkey), Vice-Chairmen, and Gonzalo Torrico (Bolivia) Rapporteur.

Addressing the Commission in plenary were ministers from the Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan and Zambia, as well as vice-ministers from Denmark, Ethiopia, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

Giorgio Giacomelli, Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), said that the world, after growing accustomed to a bipolar system, had embarked on a time of uncertainty and change. New hopes for global prosperity and freedom, he added, "have been overshadowed by unforeseen threats to economic and political stability". The struggle against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking was a factor which was likely to have an impact on the ongoing process, as no country was spared from the effects of this global menace, he continued.

The Executive Director reported on activities undertaken by UNDCP since the Commission last met and shared with the participants his views on future directions, offering specific comments on the various issues before the Commission. He invited the Commission to consider ways in which UNDCP might be able to adopt a longer-term perspective for its funding.

Recognizing that the basic elements for a global response had begun to take shape due partly to the Commission's efforts, Mr. Giacomelli called on all participants to see to it that the "long-sought global response in drug control becomes reality".

Expressing his gratitude to the Commission for his election as its Chairman, Fulani Kwajafa stated that the drug menace was further compounded by growing sophistication in the activities of traffickers and drug cartels which had not only undermined past efforts to combat drug abuse

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Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli is seen congratulating Fulani Kwajafa, a retired Police Commissioner from Nigeria, on his election as Chairman of the Commission's 36th session.

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Commission Urges Balanced Approach to Reduce Demand...

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and trafficking but constituted a threat to the political, economic and social stability of several countries.

He appealed to all participants to use the opportunity provided by the Commission's thirty-sixth session to create or foster existing bilateral and multilateral solutions to the problems of drug trafficking and abuse. He expressed the hope that the newly adopted pyramidal structure of the strategies of UNDCP, which emphasized interdependence of its global, regional and national objectives, would be further strengthened through deliberations during the Commission's session.

Resolutions

The Commission adopted a series of resolutions, including one on the confiscation of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in which it invited Member States to consider contributing forfeited assets to the UNDCP Fund to assist the Programme in carrying out its mandates, allowing maximum flexibility in the use of such contributions. It also urged States to consider sharing the forfeited proceeds with countries of nationality and residence of convicted drug traffickers.

On coordinated action against money laundering, the Commission requested UNDCP, in cooperation with the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, to continue studying the problem of control of the proceeds from illicit traffic and identifying areas of activity of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Such steps would facilitate the evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the measures taken to control the proceeds from criminal activities, including illicit drug trafficking.

Regarding arms and explosives, Member States were requested to consider, in their drug control activities, establishing or improving appropriate control over transfers of arms and explosives.

On the ecological damage caused by illicit cultivation, the Commission urged UNDCP to design and implement crop survey systems in areas vulnerable to illicit cultivation, so as to establish monitoring procedures using technologies such as satellite imagery. UNDCP was also requested to call on States to promote research and scientific and technological cooperation with a view to developing those survey systems.

Also adopted was a series of resolutions dealing with, among other things, maritime cooperation, budget methodology, the Tehran declaration, legal cooperation, treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners, high-level meetings at the General Assembly forty-eighth session and the World Summit for Social Development.

In addition, the Commission approved 9 draft resolutions which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

In the draft resolution on demand reduction, the Council would urge all governments and competent regional organizations to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of professional staff in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse. It would encourage UNDCP to continue developing demand reduction strategies.

By a draft on demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, the Council would urge governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between licit supply of and demand for opiates, while pursuing efforts to solve, among other things, the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States. In that draft, the Council would call for further adherence to the drug control treaties and for necessary measures for their implementation.

On the control of precursors and essential chemicals, the Council would call upon governments to take effective measures for the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force. INCB would be requested to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, new chemicals to be regulated and changes required to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals.

The Council would also urge governments to support UNDCP training and assistance activities and to coordinate bilateral assistance through the Programme to prevent duplication.

Meeting Addresses Future of Alternative Development

Experts examined alternative development as a means to combat illicit drug cultivation at a meeting organized from 27 to 29 April 1993 in Berlin by the German Foundation for International Development.

Attending the International Expert Meeting on "Alternative Development as a Tool against Illicit Drug Cultivation" were specialists from France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and from the United States of America, as well as representatives of the Commission of the European Communities and UNDCP.

The Programme's delegation was headed by Gerd Merrem, Deputy to the Executive Director for Operational Activities and Technical Services.

The *leitmotiv* of the discussions was that progress in alternative development required a broader longer-term perspective than what has been the case so far; a better recognition of this fact should lead to adjustments in bilateral and multilateral funding policies.

Emphasis was put on the need to ensure the involvement of the international financial institutions in support of long-term sustainable development of former and potential growing areas.

A UNDCP working document on "Alternative Development as an Instrument of Drug Abuse Control" was considered. Participants stressed the need to include in the document some fundamental forward-looking components and to recognize the impact of broader ecenomic variables on the process of alternative development in developing countries.

READEX
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UNDCP-Supported Project Addresses Drug Abuse among Street Children

With financial support from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the World Health Organization (WHO) has been executing a project on substance abuse among the estimated 100 million street children worldwide. Alcohol and drug abuse constitutes an immense problem for these children according to a WHO report released recently.

UNDCP cooperation with WHO is in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 in which the Assembly, among other things, entrusted the Head of the Programme with "the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all UN drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within UNDCP as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system".

In this first study of its kind, the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse has just completed the first phase of an innovative project investigating substance abuse amongst street children in 10 cities around the world: Rio de Janeiro, Alexandria, Cairo, Tegucigalpa, Montreal, Toronto, Manila, Bombay, Mexico City and Lusaka.

The project has identified promising strategies which may be used to prevent the emergence of substance abuse problems within groups of street children and to ease the misery of their lives. The strategies are based on assisting and strengthening organizations which work with street children.

The overall aim is to protect the children from drugs and alcohol through community development, empowerment, education and activities which offer them a healthier, safer and more constructive lifestyle. For example, in Lusaka, street children have established a brick-making enterprise and carpentry workshop; in Bombay drop-in centres for street children have been planned; and in Tegucigalpa, resources have been prepared for training street educators.

Although the very existence of street children is not new, the adverse economic situation, political upheavals, civil unrest, increasing family disintegration and natural disasters of recent decades have triggered off a much greater exodus of children from the countryside to the streets of large cities. Some are born on the streets, some come from poverty-stricken families, others are orphaned. It is feared that in Africa alone early next century there will be 16 million children orphaned by AIDS.

Over 550 street children from the 10 cities participated in the WHO study. Indepth interviews revealed previously unknown details of their marginalized and disturbed lives.

The children in the study included those working in the markets in Tegucigalpa, those in juvenile detention centres in Cairo and Alexandria, those living at railway stations and in the slums in Bombay, those from favelas in Rio de Janeiro and street vendors from Lusaka and Mexico City.

Often the lives of street children are intimately entwined within the illicit drug industry. The report shows that street children are used in the production anmarketing of cocaine and the trafficking of cannabis and heroin.

It also says that certain groups of street children are being exploited by terrorists an criminal organizations and recruited to carry out subversive and disruptive activities. They are further exploited by the commercial sex industries.

Most street children describe major losses in their lives and of the daily stresses of day to day living. Many have lost family members through diseases such as AIDS, natural disasters, murder and even death squads. Many have attempted or contemplated suicide, in Rio de Janeiro 55% of those interviewed claimed that they had attempted suicide. Everyday they search for food, shelter and care, often fearful for their lives.

Although poverty and rapid urbanization are major contributing factors to the problem of street children, many children claim that physical and sexual abuse were the reasons for their leaving home. The use of drugs is often quoted as a means of coping with this stress, pain and suffering.

The next phase of the project will bring together a range of partners from different countries and international organizations.

Report on Drug Use and Sports Released

WHO published recently its first comprehensive report on "Drug Use and Sports" Based on information from a variety of national programme strategies, evaluation studies, statistical reports, interviews and anecdotal evidence, the overriding conclusions of the report were that the use of drugs in sports was increasing and that more needed to be done to counter this trend. WHO activities in this field are carried out with financial support from UNDCP.

In a 1990-91 evaluation of the Welsh syringe exchange programme, researchers were surprised to see numerous steroid users among those involved with the needle exchange which accounted for approximately one third of the needle and syringe exchange clients. Obviously, the threat of HIV infection is among the hidden health hazards of drug use in sports.

Earlier accounts of drug use in sports dealt primarily with stimulants and not the muscle building drugs, such as anabolic steroids. As sports activities became more popular, organized and commercial, the pressures to win and succeed had a fundamental influence on the sophistication of doping projects and techniques.

The report stressed a lack of coordination between sports, and health agencies at both national and international levels. In the absence of international standards or policies with respect to the regulation and distribution of potentially harmful substances, it was very difficult to keep track of all possible violations. Too much emphasis was put on drug testing strategies at the expense of other educational, training and prevention activities. To address these issues, the report recommended that research activities and health promotion strategies be augmented by broad, international collaborative efforts.

Plan to Combat Money Laundering Elaborated

UNDCP has developed an Action Plan with objectives pertaining to money laundering, tracing, seizing and forfeiture of the proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking. the initiative is among the proposals that the Executive Director had to make in the context of a five-year plan for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session in February 1990

On a global basis, drug trafficking generates profits estimated somewhere between US$ 300 to US$ 500 billion annually, and that money laundering facilitates the legitimization of these profits, there is an urgent need to combat money laundering on an international basis.

The Plan includes strategies for rapid action at the national and international levels and for more effective coordination and cooperation against money laundering.

The overall strategy aims at providing training and technical assistance to law enforcement, judiciary and related officials of various countries as required. Such training focuses on specialized and sophisticated techniques of investigating, tracing, seizing and ultimately confiscating the proceed from drug-related crimes. The first objective is to generate awareness among executive level officials in the judiciary and law enforcement , to train investigators on methods to utilize and to provide on site assistance to countries with the legislation. All these steps will be included in an awareness video programme and a manual for investigators in money laundering to be produced by UNDCP.

In addition, UNDCP will provide advisory services to Member States in order to generate awareness of the money laundering problems and to assist them in the implementation of effective legislation. A repository of expertise and consultants is being developed to help Member States undertake activities in this field.

Activities relating to the Action Plan will be carried out in coordination with other international efforts against money laundering by the Financial Action Task Force, the Interamerican Commission against Drug Abuse (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, the Commission of European Communities, the Council of Europe, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Cooperation Council and the Colombo Plan Bureau.

UNDCP money laundering Action Plan also promotes the concept of combatting money laundering and confiscation of the proceeds of all crimes not only those derived from drug trafficking. The majority of illegal proceeds are derived from illicit narcotics trafficking but are often co-mingled with other criminal activity. In this sense, UNDCP is collaborating with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations in order to ensure cooperation and avoid duplication.

Pride Conference Focuses On Drug Demand Reduction

The sixteenth World Drug Conference and International Exchange of the Parents Research Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) was held from 26 to 28 April 1993 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Attending were some 500 drug abuse professionals representing various non-governmental organizations, government agencies, community groups and a number of international organizations.

The Conference addressed a range of drug-related issues,including action to prevent and reduce demand for illicit drus and legalization of drug consumption. Also discussed at the Conference was parents' action to cope with the drug epidemic.

Representing UNDCP was Flavius Roversi, of the External Relations and Public Affairs Office, who recalled a resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on demand reduction acknowledging the work of NGOs in this field. He also noted that UNDCP was expanding its partnership with the NGO community. To this end, UNDCP was working in close collaboration with NGOs in the preparation of an NGO World Forum to be held in 1994.

UN Agencies to Streamline System-wide Action Plan

Representatives of fifteen United Nations entities and specialized agencies attended an inter-agency meeting held on 7 - 8 April 1993 at Vienna, following the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Organized by UNDCP, the Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control. heard an address by the Executive Director, who expressed satisfaction over progress achieved in the conclusion of cooperation agreements between the Programme and other UN-system organizations engaged in drug abuse control activities. He stressed the need to identify more precisely all drug-related mandates of each entity and to define the most promising appraoches towards concerted, effective action.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/100 requesting the Administrative Committee on Coordination(ACC) to review and update thew SWAP as necessary and on a biennial basis, the meeting entrusted UNDCP with the streamlining of the SWAP. Participants agreed on an overall structure for the agency-specific implementation plans to be annexed to the SWAP.They reviewed the current status ofUN multisectoral activities seeking the reduction of illicit drug supply.

The meeting discussed draft outlines for joint position papers on "Women, drug abuse and drug control", "International cooperation in crime prevention and drug control" and the "Social and economic impact of drug abuse and control" which will be prepared for three major international fora in 1995.

Progress reports were made on activities undertaken by the various entities and agencies in the observance of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991 - 2000). Participants welcomed the publication of the Global Programme of Action in booklet form. They indicated plans for the observance of the 1993 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June), under the theme : prevention of drug abuse through education - a multidisciplinary duty in the context of human development.

Scientist Group Completes First 1993 Training Course at UNDCP Laboratory

Eight scientists from Africa and Albania completed on 28 May 1993 a three-month basic training course at the UNDCP narcotics laboratory at Vienna. The course focused on the methods for the identification and analysis of drugs under international control, with particular emphasis on seized drugs. The training course is part of technical assistance activities undertaken by UNDCP to help Member States combat illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. Pictured from left to right are: Mutasim Abdelrahman Abdella (Sudan), Amanda D. Nkomo (Zimbabwe), . Bofihla Makhalane (Lesotho), . Ally B.M. Lugudo (Uganda), Maria de Lourdes S. Antuanes Da Silva (Cape Verde), Abraham G. Giorgis (Ethiopia), Zana Bruci (Albania) and Eric A. Dradrio (Uganda).

Abidjan Hosts UNDCP Seminar for Diplomats

In the first seminar of its type, UNDCP made diplomats from 11 Central African States and 16 countries of Western Africa aware of drug-related problems and legal aspects pertaining to the implementation of drug control treaties.

Also attending the seminar, held from 15 to 20 March 1993 in Abidjan, were representatives of the Economic Communities of Western African and of Central African States.

The seminar addressed and made recommendations on a range of issues including the ratification of drug control treaties, harmonization of national legislation, establishment of inter-ministerial drug control committees, strengthening of sub-regional and regional cooperation through the creation or development of appropriate mechanisms, greater involvement of ministers for foreign affairs in drug-related matters, improved flow of information between national administrations and international organizations, and training of national personnel dealing with drug matters.

The seminar also discussed UNDCP assistance to recipient countries, strengthening of measures against money laundering and the inclusion of drug control issues in the statements made by African delegates at the United Nations General Assembly. It was recommended that such statements should emphasize the need to increase assistance to African States in drug abuse control.

26 JUNE 1993
International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Interparliamentary Conference Meets in Brazil

International cooperation against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking was among the topics addressed at the Eleventh European Community/ Latin America Interpaliamentary Conference held from 3 to 7 May 1993 at Sao Paolo, Brazil. Participanting were 80 parliamentarians.

UNDCP was represented by William Gaillard, Head of the External Relations and Public Affairs Office, who noted that as Europe was the largest importing region of drugs from Latin America after the United States, it was imperative for Europe and Latin America to cooperate in order to solve together a problem affecting the very fabric of both societies.

Outlining areas in which both continents could cooperate, he said that foreign debt could constitute a major obstacle to the development of adequate measures against drug abuse. Referring to an agreement reached between Switzerland and Bolivia in the context of the Club of Paris under which a 30-million dollar debt would be converted into environmental projects, he said similar projects could be undertaken in many Latin American countries which had debts from States members of the European Community.

He proposed that the generalized system of preferences currently granted by the European Community to Andean countries be extended so that products from States such as Bolivia, Columbia and Peru where illicit narcotic plants were being replaced by other crops be given access to European markets.

UNDCP Launches Private Sector Initiative

Drug abuse at the workplace and its impact on society at large were the focus of a two-day meeting which concluded on 18 May 1993 at Vienna. The meeting was organized by UNDCP in preparation for an International Private Sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and Community planned for 13 - 15 October 1993 in Seville, Spain, with the assistance of Spain's "Plan Nacional sobre Drogas".

Twenty-five specialists representing a variety of corporations, trade unions, governmental agencies,non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, as well as two United Nations specialized agencies attended the preparatory meeting.

The private sector initiative was endorsed by the Dublin Group, an informal consultative group of governments dealing with international drug abuse control, composed of States members of the European Community, Sweden, Japan,Canada, Australia and United States of America. The International Drug Free Workplace Partnership, which includes multinational corporations , other businesses and business organizations, was also actively involved in the preparation of this meeting.

In his opening remarks, the UNDCP Executive Director said that society,including non-governmental organizations, local authorities, trade unions and the private sector, must be mobilized in the global fight against drug abuse. Each group should not only look at what was at stake for itself , but should also take into account what was at stake for society at large, he added.

Participants agreed on a two-fold objective of the Seville Conference : to facilitate an exchange of information and experiences in areas such as trends in illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse and their effects on the business environment; corporate policy toward drug abuse, and methods for implementing such policies; and to promote a partnership and interaction between the private sector on the one hand, and local authorities, NGOs and international organizations on the other.

UNDCP to Organize NGO Forum in 1994

To further enlist the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in international efforts seeking the reduction of demand for illicit drugs, UNDCP is planning a World Forum on Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction in the fall of 1994.

The Forum will be the third in a series that began in 1986 in Stockholm in preparation for the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The second Forum took place in conjunction with the International Conference.

The 1994 Forum aims at identifying key activities, within the competence of NGOs, which can be carried out in the context of a demand reduction strategy. Other objectives of the Forum include the establishment of partnership among NGOs and between NGOs and UNDCP in order to support specific demand reduction programmes, the involvement of NGOs with expertise in drug demand reduction in the overall context of social development and the mobilization of those dealing with social development on the global drug control issue.

It is also expected that the Forum will establish a mechanism to better coordinate NGO activities at all levels and report on activities to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs through the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs and the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.

NGOs dealing with community and urban development, education, treatment and rehabilitation, drug abuse at the workplace, child care, leisure-time activities and the welfare of homeless people will have an active role to play . A management committee, including representatives of major NGOs and UNDCP, is undertaking preparatory work for the Forum.

Prior to the Forum, a series of regional meetings will be held to prepare each region's input in the main event. The first such meeting will take place in Sao Paulo, Brazil from 7 to 9 August 1993, following the ICAA's 20th International Institute on Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence to be held from 2 to 6 August 1993 in Sao Paulo. The second regional consultation will be held on 26 to 27 August 1993 in Bangkok, following the IFNGO/ASEAN NGO Workshop planned for 23 to 25 August 1993 in Bangkok.

Mayors Drug Abuse Conference Planned at Macau in November

UNDCP participated in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Cities against Drugs, held on 15 - 16 April 1993 at Ibiza, Spain, examined issues to be addressed at the Fifth International Conference of Mayors against Drug Abuse planned for 3 -5 November at Macau.

Building on innovations introduced in Buenos Aires last year with the organization of seminars on specific topics, the Committee suggested a greater participation of municipal technicians who would address drug abuse prevention in general.

The Committee agreed on an agenda for the Macau Conference which will include issues such as drugs and ethics, drug control conventions and national legislation, alternative development and the drug situation in South-East and East Asia. Agreement was also reached on the need to invite a limited number of cities on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

UNDCP was represented by William Gaillard, Head of the External Relations and Public Affairs Office.

The Committee alsodecided to give the 1993 Tree of Life award to Mario Picchi, President of the Italian Centre of Solidarity, in recognition CeIS contribution in the fight against drug abuse worldwide.

The mayors initiative was launched in 1989 by the Mayor of New York City to mobilize municipalities worldwide in the global action against the scourge of drug abuse, which mainly affects urban areas.

It led to the organization of a series of International Days of Mayors against Drugs in Madrid (1990), Paris (1991) and Buenos Aires (1992). UNDCP became a member of the Executive Committee in November 1991, the Executive Director participated in the 1992 Buenos Aires Mayors Conference .

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1993

United Nations System

24-28 May	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, 6th session.	Abidjan
26-28 May	UNDCP: Technical Consultation on Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation.	Bogota
3 June -	Administrative Committee on Coordination.	New York
16-18 June	UNDCP/WHO: Technical consultation meeting on parallel distribution system for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national level.	Vienna
21-25 June	UNDCP: INCB Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators in Asia.	Beijing
22-25 June	World Health Organization: Seminar on Substance Abuse and Epidemiology for the Baltic States.	Vilnius
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.**	
28 June - 30 July	Economic and Social Council: substantive session.	Geneva
5-8 July	UNIDO: Regional Consultation on the Industrial Utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Asia and the Pacific.	Vienna
2-6 August	UNDCP Preparatory Meeting for 1994 World NGO Conference.	Sao Paulo, Brazil
9-13 August	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP): IDAAS Training Course for Countries from the "Golden Triangle".	Bangkok
16-20 August	ESCAP: IDAAS Training Course for Countries from the "Golden Crescent".	Bangkok
23-25 August	UNDCP Preparatory Meeting for 1994 World NGO Conference.	Bangkok
6 September	UNDCP: International Meeting of Mayors against Drug Abuse.	Vienna
6-8 September	UNDCP: Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.	Paris

13-17 September	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific, 18th session.	Seoul
19-20 October	Administrative Committee on Coordination, second regular session.	New York
1-18 November	International Narcotics Control Board, fifty-fifth session.	Vienna
1 December	**World AIDS Day.**	
13-14 December	UNDCP: resumed 36th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna

Intergovernmental Organizations

21-25 June	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Drug Treatment Course.	Bridgetown
29 June - 2 July	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: 2nd Seminar on Money Laundering.	Panama City
23-27 August	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Drug Treatment Course.	San Salvador
31 August - 4 September	Commonwealth Secretariat: Oxford Conference on International and White Collar Crime.	London
17-20 September	Interpol/INCB/DEA: Conference on Chemical Control Operations.	Lyon, France

Non-governmental Organizations

21-22 May	Independent Sobriety Association: Musicians against Alcoholism and Narcotics Seminar on Culture and Art against Alcohol and Drugs.	Kiev
23-27 May	European Federation of Therapeutic Communities: European Conference on Rehabilitation and Drug Policy.	Stockholm
26 June	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
19-24 September	World Conference of Therapeutic Communities: XVI World Conference of Therapeutic Communities.	Kuala Lumpur
24 September	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
22-25 October	International Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools: 4th International Conference on Preventive DrugEducation in Schools.	Japan
29 October	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
28 November - 3 December	ICDAPS: The Role of Police and Educators in Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools.	Manila
3 December	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna